

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 78.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 258. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2 50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## North-Carolina BIBLE SOCIETY.

September 30, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject. By order of the Board,  
J. GALES, Sec'y.

### For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky River and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.  
25th W. M. J. ALEXANDER.

### Valuable Medicines.

**AUSTIN & BURNS,**  
WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in bottles, and for sale at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, by the dozen or single one, viz:

Isaaciantha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tar or Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Cabamel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Attenuated Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Capiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

**ALSO SODA do**  
Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829. 2471f.

### THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, ERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.  
Sept. 10, 1829. S. L. FERRAND,  
C. L. BOWERS.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.  
ELIZA COX vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Mar. h, 1829.  
SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.  
3rd 264—pr. adv. \$4.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the BOATING BUSINESS between this place and Charles-town, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of MERCHANDISE, and transportation of COTTON, and other produce committed to his charge.

His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance that the strictest attention will be paid to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

### For Sale,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.  
Rile Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail.  
61257 J. H. TOWNES.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED  
AT THIS OFFICE.

### VALUABLE MEDICINES.



### AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

#### Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same material as the Detergent, with such additions as long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases."  
WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.  
GIDEON LEE.

### For the Salt Rheum.

Dr. ROGERS' LINIMENT, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir.—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure; and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.  
GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. Geo. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Having been severely afflicted, for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied.  
WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. Geo. ROGERS.

**Ondalgie Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.**  
Many empirical remedies for the "Ondalgie" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, **SWAMP'S PANACEA**, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, **POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic**, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, **Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills**, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated **Eye Water**, for sore or weak Eyes.  
Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

### Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

**Delivery Bonds, for Sale.**

### NEW GOODS,



FRESH, FASHIONABLE

AND  
CHEAPER  
THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Of almost every description,  
Suited to all Seasons of

the year. ALSO,  
**HARD-WARE,**  
Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.  
3mt265 JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

### Female School

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE.  
Reading and Spelling, per quarter, \$3  
Recitations and Writing, together with the above, 4  
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches, 5  
Plain Needle Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, 6  
Plain and ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported 10  
Drawing and Painting on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method, 10

N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.  
61257

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 23d day of July, 1829, I purchased of Gustavus Boswell two negroes, for which property I gave, on the date aforesaid, two notes, with James B. Gracy and Henderson Forsythe's securities to each—one for two hundred dollars, due 1st of October, 1829, and the other for two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents, due 1st day of March, 1830; it being doubtful whether the said Gustavus Boswell's title for said negroes to me is a good one, and said Boswell not being in circumstances which will enable him in case thereof to indemnify me, should said property be recovered of me.—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I do not intend paying them until indemnified from all other claimants to the property aforesaid.  
October 7, 1829. R. S. GRACY.  
41258

### BARGAINS!

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday 1st of November Court next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property, namely:—

ONE Tract of Land lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 320 acres, more or less, adjoining Zachariah Macatee, Frederick Ford, and others, tolerably well improved, and very healthy.

ALSO, One other tract or piece of land, on Crane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, containing 26 acres, more or less, on which there is a piece of Meadow of ten acres, equal to any in this county.

Also, one new Stick Gig, swung upon steel springs, with Harness, of excellent make.

Also, Four or five new Copper StillS, of various sizes.

Terms made known on the day of sale.  
EDWARD CRESS.  
October 31, 1829.—31259.

**Farmers' & Planters' Almanac, FOR 1830.**

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

### Desultory Selections.

#### SUNDAY IN PERU.

A letter from Callao, February 23, 1829, published in the Baltimore Gazette, gives the following account of the manner in which the Christians of that region observe the Sabbath.

"Here as in Old Spain, they are passionately fond of bull-fighting, than which nothing can be more sportless and bloody. The evenings of Sabbath days are usually set apart for this celebration—there is a strange inconsistency in the Spanish character both in the old and new world, in which they associate the extremes of piety and vice. On Sabbath mornings you see them at Mass conning their Rosaries, and prostrating themselves before the elevation of the Host, with the most reverential genuflections—after the sun has crossed the meridian, you will find the same individuals in the bull-rings, or cockery, in moods as unreligious as though 'God was not in all their thoughts.' The amphitheatre in which those amusements are celebrated, is a government house, which yields a handsome revenue, and is capacious enough to contain ten thousand spectators. The Viceroy's thought it no derogation to preside in regalia on those occasions, and I am sorry to say, the Presidents have followed the example of their predecessors."

#### TRUE POLITENESS.

Politeness is a just medium between formality and rudeness; it is in fact good nature regulated by quick discernment, which proportions itself to every situation and every character; it is a restraint laid by reason and benevolence on every irregularity of temper, of appetite and passion. It accommodates itself to the fantastic laws of custom and fashion as long as they are not inconsistent with the higher obligations of virtue and religion.

To give efficacy and grace to politeness, it must be accompanied with some degree of taste as well as delicacy; and although its foundation must be rooted in the heart, it is not perfect without a knowledge of the world.

In society, it is the happy medium which blends the most discordant natures, it imposes silence on the loquacious, and inclines the most reserved to furnish their share of conversation; it represses the despicable but common ambition of being the most prominent character in the scene; it increases the general desire of being mutually agreeable; takes off the offensive edge of raillery, and gives delicacy to wit; it preserves subordination, and reconciles ease with propriety; like other valuable qualities, its value is best estimated when it is absent.

No supremacy can awe it into servility, no intimacy can sink it into a coarse familiarity; to superiors it is respectful freedom; to equals, every thing that is charming; studying, anticipating and attending to all things, yet at the same time apparently disengaged and careless.

Such is true politeness; but by people of wrong heads and unworthy hearts disgraced in its two extremes; and by the generality of mankind confined within the narrow bounds of mere good breeding, which is only one branch of it.

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin. "Nothing is cheap which we do not want." Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that east of door plate?" asked the husband of one of those notable bargainers; "Dear me," replied his wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I marry a man with the same name as that on the doorplate."

**Marriage.**—Look at the great mass of marriages which takes place over the world: what poor, contemptible common place affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks

two sleepish looking persons are seen dangling about on each other's arm, looking at waterfalls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cake; then every thing falls into the most monotonous routine—the wife sits on one side of the hearth, the husband on the other, little quarrels, little pleasures, little cares, and little children gradually gather around them. This is what ninety nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of love and matrimony.  
Edinburgh Lit. Jour.

**Tomb of Franklin.**—On the 12th of December, we made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Franklin—dear old Franklin! It consisted of a large marble slab, laid flat on the ground, with nothing carved upon it but these words:

BENJAMIN  
AND  
DEBORAH } FRANKLIN.

1790

Franklin, it will be recollected, wrote a humorous epitaph for himself; but his good taste and good sense showed him how unsuitable to his living character it would have been to jest in such a place. After all, his literary works, scientific fame, and his undoubted patriotism, form his best epitaph. Still it may be thought he might have been distinguished in his own land by a more honorable resting place than the obscure corner of an obscure burying ground, where his bones lie indiscriminately along with those of ordinary mortals, and his tomb already well nigh hid in the rubbish, may soon be altogether lost. One little circumstance, however, about this spot, is very striking.—No regular path has been made to the grave, which lies considerably out of the road; but the frequent tread of visitors having pressed down the rank grass which grows in such places, the way to the tombstone is readily found without a guide.  
Hall's Travels in America.

**To refine Cider and give it a fine amber color.**—Take the whites of six eggs, with a handful of fine beach sand, washed clean, stir them well together; then boil a quart of molasses down to a candy, and cool it by pouring into it cider, and then put it together with the eggs and sand into a barrel of cider, and mix the whole well together. When thus managed it will keep for many years. Molasses alone will also refine cider, and give it a higher color, but to prevent the molasses from causing the cider to prick, let an equal quantity of brandy be put in with it. Skimmed milk, with some lime slackened in it, and mixed with it, or with the white of eggs with the shells broken in, is also good for clarifying cider, and all other liquors, when well mixed with them; a piece of fresh bloody beef, cut into small pieces, and put into the cask, will also refine the liquor, and serve for it to feed on.

N. Y. Farmer.

**Chinese Cunning.**—A mandarin inspector, from whom a mandarin of higher class, his mortal enemy, had caused his seals to be stolen, was apprehensive that this loss might involve the loss of his place, and perhaps his life. What did he do to effect a restitution of this precious object? He set fire to his own dwelling in the night, and then in the presence of the by-standers, saved a little casket in which his seals were generally deposited, and carried it to his enemy, entreating that he would take especial care of his charge. The mandarin, in his turn apprehensive of being accused with having stolen the seals, was forced to place them in the box; and thus, in spite of himself, restored tranquility to the person whom he wished to ruin.  
Manners of China.

At an examination of the senior class in a College, a young man construed the following line in Horace, "Exegi monumentum aere perennius," (which is in English, "I have finished a monument more lasting than brass") thus: "I have eaten a mountain harder than brass."—One of the Trustees immediately replied, "Well, sir, I think you had better sit down and digest it."

A bright face, or great professions, do not always implicate a clean heart, or sincerity of soul.



From a late English Periodical.

**Extravagance in Dress.**—There is a kind of magic on the female heart in the touch of silks, and satins, and saris; in the handlings of lace, leno, and embroidery, which it is difficult for the other sex to conceive; excepting those unfortunates who have to pay the bills, which are the unfailing consequence of such a temptation, when any fair one has any kind husband with credit enough attached to his name to be placed on the debtor's side of a ledger in any of the emporiums of women's vanity and ruin.

It used to be said of a certain very beautiful professor of the admirable arts of millinery and mantuamaking, that she had been the cause of more matrimonial fracas than had ever occurred through the difference of temper, irreconcilable dispositions, infidelity and jealousy, or the 'thousand and one' causes that render the married life in general, anything but the Elysium which bachelor poets would make it.—Her beauty made any thing become her; or rather she became every thing. Every day, therefore, her varied genius in the composition of caps and bonnets was exerted to produce something new, which she wore herself; and as many who crowded to this shrine of vanity and folly, attributed the beauty of Mrs. B. to her cap, not a few ordered the cap, on the supposition that it would confer the same envied and admired charms.

"What a sweet cap!—what a charming bonnet! Oh, the celestial *fichu*!—the heavenly trimming!—the enchanting flounce! Was ever such an angelic taste! Look my love,"—to some new made husband, who had still enough of his love left to attend his bride to the milliners—"Is it not beautiful?"

"Pray allow me to try it on, ma'am," says the milliner. "Really it does become your ladyship prodigiously. It is exactly the thing—Is it not, my Lord? I declare I had just the style of your ladyship's face in my mind when I composed that hat."

"No—had you thought? Dear, how strange! Is it not, love? I really think I do look vastly well in it—don't you, my dear?"—Perhaps an approving smile, or a plain affirmative might have followed this appeal, but unfortunately the same had been made for the last fortnight on a hundred of the same occasions.

"Well, it certainly is a sweet thing,"—with a gentle sigh, and putting it down.

"Yes, it certainly is; and I have no doubt my Lady Dashly will seize upon it the instant she sees it," continued the astute milliner; a sigh and a look from the wife, as her glance lingers over the beautiful bonnet—"or else Sir Charles Dashly, who comes here every day, will order it home for his lady himself—to surprise her in her dressing room; a thing he frequently does."

"Do you hear that, my love?" gently murmurs the lady in her husband's ear.

"Though I am sure," continues the professor of vanity, "it is not at all in her style; and exactly suits your Ladyship, as I mentioned to his Lordship, just now."

What man can resist two pretty women? The cap, bonnet, or dress is sent home; and a tall dandy, with a starched collar, curled pate and Brodigan shirtpin, mounted at a high desk, places an account of the articles before a certain quantity of pounds, shillings and pence, in a voluminous ledger; which shows the lady's accuracy to swell that bill, destined at the ensuing "merry Christmas" to occasion heart-burnings, distrust, and dislike, between two people, who are linked together for the express purpose of making each other happy.

How much domestic felicity is marred—how many years of happiness sacrificed—and how much respectability immolated at this shrine of female vanity!—We really believe, if a correct censorship were instituted as to all the causes of disagreement, separation, and divorce, that the greatest number of these would be traced to the account, or accounts of milliners and mantua makers.

There is scarcely a flounce that is not pregnant with the fire of discord—a cap, or hat, that does not set somebody together by the ears—a trimming purchased abroad, that does not produce one at home—or a dress that does not induce a domestic squabble. But it is no matter—it was, and is, and ever will be the same. What was Eve's shame is her daughter's pride; though when she first adopted her simple costume, she little dreamt of all the ramifications of pelisses, negligees, hoops, flounces, and furbelows, into which that costume has been amplified by the characteristics of modern female habiliments.—*The Rouse.*

[The march of improvement in our infant Republic is indeed surprising. It is true, we cannot yet boast of an entire and successful imitation of the vices of the old and corrupt world; but there is hardly any picture of the extravagance of the wealthiest countries, or the folly of the most fantastic, that is not every day becoming more and more applicable to us.]—*Mass. Journal.*

## FOREIGN.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

We had barely time in our last, to announce the arrival of the ship *Mary*, Lord, from London, with dates to the 27th of Sept. This morning the packet ship *Silas Richards* arrived from Liverpool, furnishing us with complete files of English papers to the 24th, with shipping lists to the 22d.

### PEACE IN THE EAST.

The rumor communicated to our readers in a postscript last evening, is amply confirmed. Hostilities have ceased in the East. This intelligence was received in London on the evening of September the 20th, by the arrival of Mr. Whitshed, attached to the English Legation at Berlin, with despatches from Sir R. Gordon, dated Constantinople, Aug. the 24th, and from Mr. Seymour at Berlin, of Sept. 13th. The *Courier* of Sept. 21st gives the following as the substance, so far as it has transpired, of the intelligence from the Turkish capital, which had reached Berlin at the date of Mr. Whitshed's departure:

In consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi, on the 23d of August, the British and French Ambassadors, and General Muffling, concerted together as to the means of averting the calamities which might be apprehended from the appearance of the Russian army before Constantinople. They had accordingly a conference with the Reis Effendi early on the 24th, at which were present also the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Sadik Effendi, the Minister of Finance, and Cadie Bey, appointed to treat with the Russians.

The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the Plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expenses of the war; and in the Mission of M. de Kuster, the confidential Secretary of General Muffling, to accompany the Turkish Plenipotentiaries to the headquarters of Gen. Diebitsch, with a joint representation of the Ambassadors to the Russian General, pledging themselves for the pacific disposition of the Sultan, and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities.

The Plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of August; and on the 29th, Gen. Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities on the whole line of the Russian operations. The preliminaries of peace had not been signed; but both parties were perfectly satisfied with the disposition manifested on either side, and little doubt was entertained that the terms would be settled in a few days.

It is true this news is not official from Constantinople, any further than could have been communicated by Sir R. Gordon in his despatches of the 24th of August. And it appears by the *Morning Chronicle* of the 23d of September, that despatches were the day previously received in London, from Sir R. Gordon, dated August 26th, which added nothing to the important facts respecting the opening of negotiations, and the cessation of hostilities between the belligerents. Neither did they mention, says the *Chronicle*, the report that a Russian corps had occupied Rodosto; although, if General Roth had been despatched from Adrianople on the 21st, for that purpose, the intelligence of the event must have reached Constantinople by the 26th. Other reports, varying, though not essentially contradicting the preceding statements from the *Courier*, are, that Gen. Diebitsch had left Adrianople on the 28th of August, to advance upon the Turkish capital; and a Frankfort paper of the 20th of September states, on the authority of a letter from Vienna, of the 15th, that the armistice was concluded on the 30th of August, in the camp of the Russian General before Constantinople. It is remarkable, that the Prussian state Gazette, of September the 10th, is wholly silent on the subject. So says the London Atlas of the 27th of September. Still, the main fact, that, through the intervention of the European Ministers at Constantinople, an armistice has been arranged, is derived through so many channels that it is not to be questioned. As to the terms, however, upon which the peace is to be negotiated, nothing certain is known. But the Sultan having been so anxious for peace as to have left the conditions entirely to the Emperor of Russia, we may infer that the latter has lost no advantages which he could obtain without exciting unpleasant jealousies on the part of his European Allies, with whom, we have never entertained a doubt, he has from the beginning been disposed to maintain a most perfect good faith. A Berlin paper of the 16th September expresses its disappointment at not finding in the State Gazette of that morning, something of the news brought by the *Courier* from Constantinople; but adds, as a reason for this silence, that the despatches have probably been sent to his Majesty, who is absent from the capital. Meantime, the Hamburg papers of the 18th September, give, as the most important rumor which followed the arrival of the *Courier* in Berlin, that the preliminaries of the peace had been definitely concluded, upon the following basis:

1. Moldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria, are to be placed under the sovereignty and protection of Russia.

2. The unconditional emancipation of Greece is to be recognized, and its territory to be enlarged.

3. Several fortresses on the Black Sea, taken by Count Paskewitch, are to be ceded.

4. The free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is to be secured by the demolition of several fortresses on the Bosphorus.

5. A pecuniary indemnity of several hundreds of millions of rubles is to be paid to Russia, in consideration of the expenses of the war; and as the Sultan declares his incapacity to comply with this demand at present, security for future payment is to be given.

*Hamburg Reporter*, Sept. 10.

A conspiracy has been detected at Constantinople against the life and power of the Sultan, and five hundred of the old Janissaries lost their lives. Our correspondent communicates the whole of this intelligence as positive and undoubted.

From the N. Y. Spectator, Oct. 27.

Two days later from England.—The packet ship *Corinthian*, from London, has furnished us with papers of that capital to the 30th ult. inclusive. Of course there is nothing later from the Continent, than the advices by the *Sully*. Nor had the latest rumor, from the seat of war, (that which we published last evening from Vienna, Sept. 18.) yet reached London. The affairs of the East, and the question of peace or no peace, were the leading topics of discussion with the London papers. The intelligence by the *Sully* rendered it very certain, that the boasted statement of the London Atlas, upon exclusive information, that peace had been definitely concluded, was unfounded; and the whole story was by some declared to be a stock-jobbing forgery. To us, however, there seems no doubt, that a suspension of hostilities had taken place. Equally confident are we, that the negotiations will result in a speedy peace. We find nothing in the London papers, from Adrianople, so late by one day, as our advices by the *Sully*, which were to the 9th of September. A London paper of Sept. 29th, announces letters from Adrianople, by the Hamburg steamboat, dated on the 8th September, in which it is stated, "that the Turkish commissioners had gone back to the capital, after having come to an agreement with the Russian General in all points of the preliminary treaty except one—namely, that which related to the indemnity; and in this Count Diebitsch affirmed that his powers did not permit him to make any modification. The Turkish commissioners declared that it was impossible to admit the claims of the Russians to the extent described, and therefore begged to return to Constantinople for fresh instructions. They were accompanied by a corps of Russian cavalry as an escort. They were allowed by Count Diebitsch till the 10th, to accede to the indemnity clause of the preliminary treaty; but not arriving by that time, he had declared his intention to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor."

Despatches from Sir Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, Sept. 5h, had been received in London. "They do not, of course," says the *Globe* and *Traveller*, "communicate any further information relative to the negotiations for peace at Adrianople; but the silence which is observed in them as to the reported advance of the Russian force upon Constantinople, prevents us from giving any contradiction to a statement which has reached us from Paris, of three-fourths of the troops under Gen. Diebitsch having advanced towards the capital. According to this account, these troops were, on the 8th inst. within sixty miles of the capital; consequently, our Ambassador, at the date of his despatches, could not have been aware of this movement, which must have arisen from instructions given by the Russian General at Adrianople. On the 5th, however, the capital remained perfectly tranquil, and there was nothing in the advance itself to indicate any rupture of the reported armistice, or the disinclination of the Russians to conclude a peace." The *Times* of the 30th, remarking on the rumored armistice, says, that they did not intend to throw doubt on the fact itself, but to show that all beyond the bare statement of the suspension of hostilities was the result of mere conjecture. Every thing that has since occurred confirms the truth of the remark which we then (on the 25th) made. It now appears that there was, properly speaking, no formal conclusion of an armistice for a special period of time, but that the Russian General consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negotiations which the helplessness of the Sultan compelled him to solicit. Should these negotiations either be broken off, or protracted beyond the patience of the Russian Commander, the latter may resume operations without the necessity of any formal notice, and in that case the Cossacks would soon be at the gates of Constantinople. Such a lamentable result, however, is not expected to occur. From the readiness with which General Diebitsch arrested his victorious march

to enter upon negotiations, and the general confidence reposed in his Imperial Master's professions of moderation, which, we repeat, he has, as yet, done nothing to belie; it is still believed that peace, on reasonable terms, will supersede any necessity of alluding again to the duration or rupture of the armistice."

"On the whole, [we again quote the *Globe* and *Traveller*,] there is little reason to doubt, whatever may have been the discrepancies of dates, that General Diebitsch, at the date of the last accounts, remained at Adrianople, and that nothing had occurred to change the auspices under which the negotiations for peace were proceeding. With respect to the demands of the Russians, all the accounts concur in stating they are moderate; it is said that they require an indemnity of eight millions sterling; but that, in consequence of the exhausted treasury of the Porte, they are willing to receive it in merchandise, naval or military stores, or in any other way that the Turks can manage it; and that they require to retain possession of two towns in Asia, viz. Anapa and Porti. We believe we may take upon ourselves to assert, that although no information of this nature has been officially received, it has been transmitted to government through such respectable channels, that some credit may be attached to it. It would thus appear that nothing definite has transpired, and, considering the distance at which our Ambassador in Turkey is placed from Adrianople, we can only expect to receive the account of the conclusion of peace through the British embassy at Berlin. We repeat that nothing has occurred to diminish the confidence entertained by this government that a few days will announce the satisfactory termination of the negotiations."

The arrival of Washington Irving, at Southampton, is announced in the London *Morning Chronicle* of the 22d Sept. and of Mr. M'Lane, in London, in the *Times*.  
**CHURCH OF OHIO.**—Robert Bates, Esq. of Ridley House, Northumberland, has presented £100 to the Rev. G. M. West, for the promotion of the Episcopal establishment in Ohio, accompanied by a promise of a subscription to the same amount for nine succeeding years.  
**SIEGES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.**  
This celebrated metropolis, the *Anthusa* or blooming maiden, of the Greeks, and the *Unmedunja*, or mother of the universe, as it is styled by the Turks, has been visited with the horrors of nine-and-twenty sieges. The subsequent enumeration of their successive occurrence cannot fail to possess something more than a transient interest in the eyes of our readers.

B.C. 477. Besieged by Pausanias after the battle of Plataea.  
410. By Alciabides, in the beginning of the fifth cent. anno 410 or 411  
347. By Leo, Philip's general.  
A.D. 197. By the Emperor Septimius Severus.  
313. By Maximian Caesar.  
315. By Constantine the Great.  
616. By Chosroes of Persia under Heraclius, emperor of the East.  
626. By the Chachan of the Avari, an ally of Chosroes.  
656. By Moawia, the general of Ali, an Arab sovereign.  
669. By Isid, a son of Moawia.  
674. By Sofian Ben-Auf, one of Noawia's generals.  
719. By two sons of Caliph Merwan, when Anthemios was emperor.  
744. By Solymans, a son of Caliph Abdolmelek.  
764. By Paganos, the kral of the Bulgarians, under Constantine V.  
798. By Harun-al-Raschid, under Leo IV.  
798. By Abdolmelek, a general of Harun-al-Raschid.  
811. By Kruis, the despot of the Slavonians.  
820. By Thom's the Slavonian, under Michael the Stammerer.  
886. By the Russians, under Ascond and Dir.  
914. By Simeon, kral of the Bulgarians.  
1048. By Tornicius, the rebel, under Michael Monomachos.  
1081. By Alexius Comnenus on Good Friday.  
1204. By the Crusaders, on the 12th of April.  
1261. By Michael Palaeologus, on the 25th of July.  
1396. By Bajazet the lightning flash. The first Ottoman siege.  
1402. By the same.  
1414. By Musa, a son of Bajazet.  
1422. By Amurath II. a son of Mahomet I.  
1453, 26th May. By Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople, against whose victorious host, Phranza tells us, Constantine Dragofoes Palaeologus, the last Greek Emperor, rushed forth, exclaiming, "I would rather die than live;" and shortly afterwards, perceiving himself deserted by his recreant followers, and crying aloud, "Is there no Christian hand to smite off my aching head?" met a glorious death, though doomed to fall by the cimeter of an infidel.

From the New Orleans Argus, of Oct. 3.  
We submit the following news, for which we are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant of this City, who obtained it from a Spanish gentleman, who came passenger in the *Galga*, from Tampico, as it was given to us, with one or two reflections.

The war of the Spaniards against the Mexicans, was not a common war, which was to terminate in the cession of some disputed province or territory, or by an

indemnity in money. It was not a war between equals. They landed as the pretended masters of the Mexicans, to chastise them as revolted slaves, whose insubordination had only been tolerated for a while, owing to their impotency to repress it.

Can we then suppose that the Mexican General has been so ignorant of his duties, as to let them off so cheaply? Will this first check they have met with, a check in which the conquerors pay the expenses of the conquered, be sufficient to humble the pride or discourage the hopes of haughty and tyrannical Spain?

In a few days we shall know, whether or not the particulars of the capitulation are correct. If they are, St. Anna must be either a traitor or a fool, or the internal state of Mexico must have been worse than we have had any information of. Besides, by our last advices, St. Anna had positively stated, that he would not enter into a negotiation that had not the recognition of the Independence of Mexico as its basis.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

After five different actions, the Spanish General Barradas had capitulated on the 11th or 12th September. He was to embark for Havana immediately.

The articles of capitulation were, that the officers were to retain their swords and their colours.

The troops had laid down their arms. The wounded and sick, amounting to 1200 men, to be taken care of, and upon recovery, sent back to Havana, at the expense of the Mexicans.

The vessels entered, during the time the Spaniards held Tampico, Spanish or others, with provisions or munitions, to be respected by the Mexican Government, by an express clause of Barradas.

Three vessels have been lost on the coast, said to be the *Rebecca*, *Neuva Maria*, and *Dorothea*.

From the Centreville (Indiana) Times.

**Migration West.**—To one who has no knowledge on the subject, the number of families that pass through this place for the country west of us, in the course of a single week, would appear incredible. And it affords us much pleasure to observe that the greater portion of them go well prepared to encounter the difficulties of settling a new country. Many, indeed, judging by their wagons, horses, neat cattle, sheep, &c. must have been in fine circumstances in the country they have left—but there are others again, who make a most pitiful appearance. We will occasionally see a mother, and some two or three half naked children, with a bag of old plunder, mounted on a limping, lantern ribbed pony, and the father, with five or six other little barefooted urchins walking along side. In riding six miles east, a few days since, we met thirteen moving wagons, each appearing to carry separate families.

**Life at the Falls.**—Accounts of the grand fete of the sixth, at Niagara Falls, have reached us and we hasten, as the caterers of important intelligence say, to lay them briefly before our readers. The great blast was prevented by the Provincial authorities, and each one was left to make his own thunder in his own way; the shooner Superior, which was to descend the Falls, lost her masts the first plunge she made in the rapids, and then ragged down a few rods, and stuck fast on a rock, to the disappointment of thousands. But Sam Patch, the illustrious and far famed Sam, did not so deceive the congregated multitude. He made the grand leap from a ladder erected at the foot of the precipice below Goat Island, midway between the British and American falls. A correspondent of the New York Commercial says that after the performance of this feat (which was accomplished from a height of more than 125 feet) it was voted by the spectators, that Sam Patch being a scurvy name for the hero who was the first to leap the cascade and lave in the basin of Niagara, he shall henceforward be known by the cognomen of Samuel O'Cataraft, Esq. No accident occurred; the tavern keepers, coach drivers, boatmen, &c. made a good day of it; and for their special benefit, we hope they may all live to see thousands as profitable. *East. Trav.*

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Tennessee, "to protect young ladies from imposition in early marriages." By a strange display of want of gallantry, it was rejected in the Senate, on the 1st instant, but, on motion of Mr. Love, the vote was reconsidered on the following day. What the original bill was, we do not find exactly stated; but a substitute, which was subsequently adopted, requires that a written order be required from a parent or guardian of any male under twenty-one, or female under eighteen, previous to the granting of any licence for the marriage of such persons. A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely was rejected in the House, by a vote of 15 to 24.

*Journal.*

"Talking of storms," said an honest Irishman, the other day to a friend of ours; "at Wilmington, last summer, we had the heaviest I ever saw in my life, considering the size of the town."



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1829.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The citizens of Morganton and its vicinity, deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained in the early death of their lamented friend, **MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq.** assembled at the Court House in Morganton, on the evening of the twenty eighth of October, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. When Col. David Newland was called to the Chair, and Mr. E. A. Erwin appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the members of this meeting will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in testimony of their high regard for the memory of **MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq.**

*Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the bereaved mother of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in some public Journal.

**DAVID NEWLAND, Chairman.**

**E. A. ERWIN, Secretary.**

*Rising Sun Lodge, Morganton No.—A. L. 5829, A. D. 1829.*

At a meeting of the members of Rising Sun Lodge, on the 28th of Oct. instant, at the Lodge Room, it was resolved unanimously, that the members of this Lodge wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in testimony of the respect which we entertain for the memory of our deceased and worthy brother, **ALEXANDER ERWIN, of Burke county, N. C.** and that this notice be published in the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal* and *Western Carolinian*.

**DAVID TATE, Jr. Secretary.**

**JOHN GILES, Esq.** Member elect from this District, has notified the Governor that ill health impels him to decline accepting the office conferred on him by his fellow citizens; a new election has consequently been ordered by Gov. Owen, to be held on Thursday the 3d of December next. We copy from the Register Mr. Giles' letter to the Governor, which is as follows:—

*Salisbury, Oct. 26th, 1829.*

"SIR—The Freeman of the 10th Congressional District, having elected me to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, I am constrained to inform your Excellency, that I decline the acceptance of that most honorable, dignified and very responsible situation. Sir, I am forced to make this communication under feelings which the high minded and honorable citizen can better imagine, than I can possibly express.

Early in September, I was attacked with a complaint in my liver—at that time I came to the determination to withdraw from the service of my District; but a few friends, whose better judgment then influenced me, prevented it, under a belief that I might be restored in time to take my seat—I find myself no better. Sir, the Freeman of my District and of the South generally, have too much at stake, for me to sit calculating the chances, whether I may, or may not, be able to take my seat. The only suitable return I can make my District, for the flattering manner in which I was supported, is to hazard nothing—but promptly to lay down the honor conferred at the feet of their best and deepest interests. A new, and I trust, an important era in the administration of the affairs of the General Government is at hand—and every Representative from North Carolina should be in his place, in the full enjoyment of his bodily and mental powers, religiously determined to do his duty.

The uncertainty of the event, that I might be at my post, has compelled me to make this communication to your Excellency.

My district will find a successor of superior talents, and political attainments to myself, but I will yield to no one in point of zeal and intense feeling for the great and solid interests of the people. Sir, I wish you health, happiness and long to live.

With the greatest respect,

Your humble servant,

**JNO. GILES."**

The question for the people now to decide is, who shall be their representative? They have but a short time to deliberate, and to look about for some suitable person to represent them in the National Councils—some one who will look well to their interests and zealously endeavor to promote them. They must come to a decision quickly; and in this emergency, on whom can they more safely rely, than on one whom they have already tried and found faithful? We allude, of course, to **JOHN LOXE, Esq.** against whom no reasonable complaint can be made. He has proved himself a faithful representative, devoted to the interest of his constituents, and one whom the people can trust, without the apprehension that their confidence may be betrayed. It will, no doubt, be objected by some, that he was not a Jackson man; but this is not a party question, and its decision, one way or the other, can be of no sort of consequence to the Administration

or its opponents. The friends of Gen. Jackson will have a majority in the House of Representatives of sixty or upwards; one vote, therefore, can have no influence either way, and its loss will neither depress one party nor exalt the other. Is it not better, then, as the time for selection is so brief, to elect one whom we know and have tried, than one whom we do not know, and who may or may not truly represent us? We repeat, this is not a party question:—neither party can be benefited, in a political point of view, by the election of Mr. Long, nor injured by his defeat. The people of this District are taken by surprise; they find themselves suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of a representative, and called upon, at an early day, to make choice of another; would it not be the wiser course, then, to elect their old member, in whose hands they know their interests will be safe? We leave it to their own good judgment, unbiased by party feelings, to decide.

On Wednesday of the Superior Court for Iredell county, held last week, came on the trial of **Merrill**, charged with the murder of **Hoover**. The mother of the deceased, being the material witness for the State, deposed that she was present at a *Still House*, when a quarrel took place between her son and the prisoner, and some abusive words having passed between them, the prisoner took up a wooden shovel and struck the deceased on the head. The surgeon who was called to the assistance of the deceased, stated that he had a wound on his head directly over the left eye, where his skull was fractured, which wound he believed to be the cause of his death, five or six days after it was inflicted. The prisoner's counsel attempted to discredit the first witness, and eloquently urged the jury for a verdict of manslaughter; the State's counsel, with equal eloquence, insisted that it was a case of wilful murder. Judge Martin charged the jury, that striking in anger with a dangerous weapon, was a sufficient indication of malice shown by the prisoner, to warrant them in finding him guilty. The jury retired for about fifteen minutes and then returned their verdict, that they found the prisoner, **Merrill**, guilty in manner and form as charged in the bill of indictment. Sentence was not passed when our informant left the court. The murder was committed in Lincoln county, and the case removed to Iredell for trial.

**FELIX GRUNDY, Esq.** of Nashville, has been elected a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, in the place of Mr. Eaton, whose office was vacated by his appointment as Secretary of War.

*Tennessee Legislature.*—The committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Judge **NATHANIEL W. WILLIAMS**, have made a report recommending his impeachment. They exhibit a pretty strong case against him; but as it is altogether *ex parte*, as much so as a bill of indictment, no opinion can be formed of the guilt or innocence of the accused, until his defence is made. Our opinion at present is favorable to the Judge: we regard him as a victim selected for "punishment," in consequence of an independent exercise of his political rights; yet if he be actually guilty of the charges preferred against him, we would be the last to shield him from merited retribution. Time will show how far political hatred may have influenced his accusers.

*Virginia Convention.*—The last Richmond papers are principally occupied with debates in the Convention. The principle of representation was under discussion, and some very able speeches have already been made. This question—the basis of representation—will, it is expected, be more warmly debated than any other which will come before that body, and will call into exercise the first talents of Virginia. We recommend to all who are desirous of perusing the debates, to subscribe for one of the Richmond papers,—the *Whig*, if they will take our advice,—during the sitting of the Convention:—the expense will be trifling, not exceeding, probably, \$1.25.

The Majority in New Jersey have been inactive at the late elections in that state, and left the Jackson men to take pretty much their own way. There was no important interest at stake which excited them to action. They are *alive*, however.

*Premium.*—The editor of the *Journal of Humanity* is authorized, by a friend to the young men of our country, to give notice, that a premium of fifty dollars will be given, for the best Essay, addressed to the young men of our Colleges and Professional Seminaries, dissuading them from the use of wine, spirits and tobacco; the Essays to be examined and the premium awarded by the Rev. Drs. Woods, Edwards, and Cornelius of Andover, Dr. J. C. Warren of Boston,

and Professor Silliman, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn. The Essays must be sent free of postage, to the editor of the *Journal of Humanity*, Andover, Mass. by the first of January, 1830; each Essay to be accompanied with the name of the author under seal.

We are informed by a friend, that he witnessed, a few days since, the extraction of oil from Cotton Seed at the factory of Messrs. Hoke and Bevins, near Lincolnton in this State. The product was three quarts of oil, from a bushel of *unhulled* seed. It is said, that this oil seems to answer as well as any, for machinery purposes, and for the consumption of Lamps, it is believed to be equal to the best *Spermaceti*; while it is no wise inferior to Linseed oil in Painting. At the same factory, eight Water Looms, attended by four women, weave 240 yards of shirting per day.—Register.

*The Texas.*—Our readers will recollect that we mentioned some weeks since the establishment of a paper at Feliciana, La. entitled, "The Political Gridiron." We suspected, at the time, that it was intended for a *broiler*, but the following specimen of its cookery is rather more highly seasoned than we were prepared to expect. Even the Georgians would not wish anything hotter than this:

"In case of the continuance of the war [between Spain and Mexico] the United States should without delay, take possession of Texas, for there is no doubt that colony rightfully belongs to the U. S. Don Onis completely cheated Mr. Adams out of it. If Gen. Houston has gone to that country, as is asserted, with the view of revolutionizing it, we may expect to hear shortly of the hoisting of his flag. He will only wait until the Spaniards and Mexicans become engaged in earnest."

This is as short an argument as is used to demonstrate the propriety of taking possession of the Cherokee lands. Jour. Com.

*Steam Horse.*—We copy the annexed statement, from a late number of the London Courier:

*Novel Invention.*—A gig, calculated to run at the rate of one mile in six minutes, and carry three passengers, on a good coach road, drawn by a wooden horse, by the powerful effects of mechanism, was exhibited at Keighly, last Saturday. Isaac Brown, of East Morton, near Keighly, is the inventor.—This extraordinary piece of machinery may be guided in any direction by a single rein attached to the horse's mouth, and gains its power by the force of the hind legs being lifted up exactly in the same manner as a horse in full trot. It is contrived so that the weight it carries will add to its power.

At the late Cattle Show in Worcester, Mass. a team of working oxen was exhibited consisting of one hundred and thirty eight yoke of cattle! They were all owned in Worcester.

A destructive tornado passed over the western part of Onondaga county, N. Y. on the 8th ult. which prostrated all the fences, trees, &c. in its course, and the house of a Mr. Cahoon was blown "sky high," and parts of it carried through the air a distance of seven miles.—The persons who were in the house escaped with their lives, but two of them were seriously injured. Am. Adv.

## JACKSONISM.

From the Boston Bulletin, a Jackson paper. "TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES

In Duff Green's reply to my late exposures, he says, "I had literally to kick him out of my company." In charity to this man, I am willing to believe that he does not understand the meaning of the word *literally*; a supposition justified by my knowledge of his ignorance, both general and particular. But if he means that, he ever used or made the least approach to, or hinted, any thing like personal violence towards myself, he is not only the liar which I have already proved him to be, but a scoundrel and a poltroon. I shall soon be in Washington, when he may have an opportunity of indulging in his inclination for kicking, if perchance he has any. The public are requested to pardon the use of these epithets; the language affords no others that adequately express my meaning; and there are occasions when men are under the unpleasant necessity of calling things by their right names. Oct. 5, 1829. RUSSELL JARVIS.

From the Dover N. H. Times.

*Benuties of Reform!*—We last week mentioned the arrest and commitment of Ira Woodman, the new Postmaster at Bethlehem, for stealing money from the mail. This seems to have created much wonder and regret among men all of parties—not that the rogue has been detected, but that Gen. Jackson should have been so unfortunate in the selection of a "friend" to reward. But that this rash act is more attributed to fault than misfortune, may be seen by a comparison with others. For instance, the Postmaster at New London, appointed a few weeks since by way of reward for services, was

last week obliged to decamp in consequence of having engaged in robbing a grave, and has not since been heard of. Another instance of the beauty of reform may be seen in the appointment of the Postmaster at Woodstock. It is a fact, says the *Journal*, known to many gentlemen who recommended Mr. Williams, if not to the Postmaster General, that Mr. W. notwithstanding his very respectable connections, had been, to say the least, *unfortunate* in his habits; and it is to be feared, that his recent promotion has probably hastened the consummation to which those habits obviously tended.

We have before mentioned instances in which the benefits and disadvantages of the odious system of rewards and punishments might be seen in its true light, not very unlike those above cited.

*Death of Gov. Lincoln of Maine.*—We learn from the Gardiner Chronicle, that Hon. Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine, died at Augusta on the 8th ult.

*"Amusement in North America."*—Under this heading the *Liverpool Times*, of July 28, relates, that "In Salem, Massachusetts, after a heavy and deep snow fall, a man was discovered striking sticks into a huge 'winter bank of snow.' On being asked why he amused himself thus? 'Amuse!' said he, 'fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it used to stand somewhere near this spot.'"

## Died,

In Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday, the 13th ult. of fever, **MAJ. JONATHAN HARRIS**. To attempt enumerating the many virtues which Maj. Harris possessed, as a tender husband, an affectionate father and faithful friend, would be entirely useless. All who knew him, are sensible that he possessed, in an eminent degree, those virtues which were calculated to endear him to his amiable family and to an extensive circle of friends, who are left to lament their loss. Let it suffice to state, that he bore his affliction with the utmost fortitude, and met the king of terrors with calmness, resting upon the glorious promises of the gospel, having a confident assurance that he had an interest in the all atoning sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. [COMMUNICATED.]

In this town, on Thursday, the 5th instant, **Robert Munford Jones**, son of Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 19.

At Mocksville, on the 5th instant, **Mr. Abel McNeely**.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing all those indebted to him, by note or otherwise, that a part of their dues, at least, must be paid on or before the first day of March next; and those who fail to comply with this notice, must expect to pay cost without fail, and that too without respect to persons.

I have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

## Seasonable Goods,

which I offer very low for cash, and on credit to punctual dealers, at cash prices. I have also on hand, a

## Large Stock of Leather,

of all kinds; and as I expect shortly to decline having any thing to do with the Tanning Business myself, I will sell the present stock lower than leather ever has been sold in this place or its vicinity, for cash. Cotton and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment of debts, or in exchange for goods or leather, and the highest price will be given for Gold. The subscriber also takes this method of returning thanks to his customers generally, for the very liberal encouragement they have given him; and he hopes, by continuing to keep an assortment of goods as heretofore, that he will still receive a share of public patronage.

**P. HARRINGER.**

Concord, Oct. 29, 1829. t256

## Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Winter Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, the 23d inst. The rates of tuition will be, for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars, per session of five months. Board can be had at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum.

**A. W. GAY, Principal.**

Wilkesboro', N. C. Nov. 4, 1829. 3t260

## Stray.

ENTERED by William York, in Burke county, a male MULE, of a chestnut sorrel color, about three years old, some white on its belly, and branded on its buttock thus—S; and on the jaw thus—Z.

**JACOB FORNEY, Ranger.**

September 1, 1829. t260r

## CHEAP NEW GOODS.

**GEORGE W. BROWN** is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

*Hardware, Crockery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Groceries.*

*Boots & Shoes*, which were bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the *GROCERIES*, are first quality Teneffie Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6mt278

## Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—49f.

## THE MARKETS.

### Fayetteville Market, Oct. 29.

Cotton, 84 8.50, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 7 1/2; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 80; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27 1/2; sugar, common, 9 1/2, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

### Charleston Market, Oct. 24.

Cotton, 84 a 94; flour, 6 a 6 1/2; corn, 48 a 52; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 33 a 44; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 00 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, October 28.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 45.

Newbern, October 31.—Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 7, leather, sole, 32 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

### New-York, Oct. 27.

Cotton 8 a 10 1/2, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12 1/2, Java, 14 1/2 a 15, flour 5, 8 1/2, wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7 1/2, St. Croix 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Oct. 31.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25 a 5 75, wheat 95 a 100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2....Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

## NEW GOODS.

### KYLES & MEENAN

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their FALL SUPPLY, embracing a great variety of articles suitable for the present Season, is just to hand. Their prices, as usual, will be exceedingly low, in proportion to the quality of their goods, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to good judges. 3t259

## A CARD.

**A. TORRENCE & CO.** have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel), where they are disposed to sell GOODS very low.

## Land and Mills for Sale.

**WILL** be sold, under Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, on the premises, the 1st day of December next, all the interest of Isabella, the only child and heir of the late David Harbin, deceased, in the MILLS and about 120 acres of LAND, on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county; being one fourth of the lot of 20 acres on which the Mills are situated, and one half of 100 acres of land adjoining, lying about 5 miles north of Mocksville, on the direct road from Mocksville to Oakes' Ferry, on the North Yadkin. A credit of 12 months, for one half of the purchase money, and of 18 months on the other half, will be given, on the purchasers filing bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

**SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.**

October 20, 1829. 6t260

## LAND for SALE.

**WILL** be sold, on the 2nd day of December next, on the premises, according to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term thereof, 1829, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Walter Gaither, deceased, late of Rowan county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres, in two tracts, one of 300 and the other of 60 acres, adjoining Bazil Gaither, Wiley Saine and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given for moieties of the purchase money, and bonds with approved security required on the day of sale. **SAM. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.** October 20, 1829.—6t260

## Strayed or Stolen,

**FROM** the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, sixteen miles above Charlotte, two miles from Hickory Grove Post Office, on the 26th or 27th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, dark legs, 14 or 15 years old and very heavily bodied. Any person taking up and returning or securing the above described mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall be fully compensated for their trouble. 3t259 **DAVID A. CALDWELL.**

P. S. Any notice directed to Hickory Grove, will reach me in a day or two after its arrival there. **D. A. C.**

## State of North-Carolina,

### ROWAN COUNTY.

## IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

**Jilson Berryman & others, } Petition for the Sale of Lands.**

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Bebethlan, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Babbity Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree of sale entered accordingly. **SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.** Oct. 24, 1829—unimp. adv. \$2.50.



## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 16.

### MR. SPRAGUE'S POEM.

We received from the publisher on Friday evening, a copy of Mr. Sprague's Poem, which a multiplicity of avocations, till then, prevented our seeing. If we were gratified on hearing his Poem pronounced, we have been no less delighted on its perusal. Amid the general mass of conceited rhyme, and still more wretched blank verse misnamed poetry, with which our devoted community is inundated, like an universal deluge, it is peculiarly exhilarating to fall in with a new poem of merit. We are heartily tired of the miserable imitation of Byron, under which, the English and American press, for a dozen years and more, has actually groaned—imitations, that exhibit in bold relief, the glaring faults of the great original, without one particle of his inspiration: because Byron, through mere caprice, has thought proper, sometimes, to violate measure and accent, his imitators have been bold, to set at defiance all the rules of accentuation, which are so delightful to a true ear: because Byron has occasionally indulged in obscure sentences, his imitators have considered obscurity as the very quintessence of poetry: and because Byron has in some cases, uttered "vox et preterea nil,"—and given effusions more abundant in sound than sense, these apellings have felt at liberty to deal in sheer nonsense. But such are the common propensities of imitators: incapable of catching the spirit, they pursue the figure, and in tracing the form, they are sure to grasp the blemishes; like unskilful painters, if there be any marked defects, or prominent excrescences, they are sure to exhibit them in naked deformity, while the main intellectual character of the face, is neglected.

From such elaborate caricatures in letters and painting, we turn with inflexible disgust, and pursue with pleasure the emanations of genius. With such feelings, we revel in the pleasure of reading such Poems as the Phi Beta of Mr. Sprague. We find ourselves at once on enchanted ground,—

The plain where poetry spontaneously grows,  
Where not a leaf is found of measured prose.

While we read on, we feel a kind of loci religio, and are satisfied, that we are in the presence of the genius of the grove. As we are conducted onward by a true Poet, we are inspired with a kind of poetic sympathy, which causes us to mingle all our thoughts and feelings in unison with those developed in the poem. We find ourselves captivated by a succession of brilliant visions, which are all the more pleasing, for being true to nature.

The subject of the Poem is Curiosity, and we cannot conceive how it could be more happily introduced, for the purpose of affording a practical illustration of that universal principle in the human mind. We are unexpectedly introduced to an intellectual quality: it is described as coeval with man, and as having been in existence from the creation: its active operations in all stations and conditions of mankind, from the early dawn of infancy to old age, is portrayed with matchless skill: we are told in the conclusion of the introduction, that

"It came from Heaven—it reigned in Eden's shades;

It roves on earth—and every walk invades:  
Childhood and age alike its influence own,  
It haunts the beggar's nook, the monarch's throne;

Hangs o'er the cradle, leans above the bier,  
Gazed on bold Babel's tower—and lingers here."

The interest of the whole audience is now excited to the highest pitch: curiosity beams from every eye, and is delineated on every countenance, to know what this all-pervading principle is: and when told "Tis curiosity"—the reality of what the Poet had described, was proved in a moment to have animated every bosom present during the introduction: nothing could afford a more apt illustration of the argument.

Thence immediately succeeds the following beautiful lines:

"Tis Curiosity—who hath not felt  
Its spirit, and before its altar knelt?  
In the pleased infant see its power expand,  
When first the coral fills his little hand;  
Throned in his mother's lap, it dries each tear,  
As her sweet legend falls upon his ear;  
Next it assails him in his top's strange hum,  
Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum;  
Each gilded toy, that doting love bestows,  
He longs to break and every spring expose.  
Placed by your hearth, with what delight he pores

O'er the bright pages of his pictured stores;  
How oft he steals upon your graver task,  
Of this to tell you and of that to ask;  
And when the waning hour to bed-ward bids,  
Though gentle sleep sits waiting on his lids,  
How winningly he pleads to gain you o'er,  
That he may read one little story more.

"Nor yet alone to toys and tales confined,  
It sits, dark brooding, o'er his embryo mind:  
Take him between your knees, peruse his face,  
While all you know, or think you know, you trace;

Tell him who spoke creation into birth,  
Arched the broad heavens and spread the rolling earth,  
Who formed a pathway for the obedient sun,  
And bade the seasons in their circles run,  
Who filled the air, the forest, and the flood,  
And gave man all, for comfort or for food;

Tell him they sprang at God's creating nod—  
He stops you short with, "Father, who made God?"

The influence of curiosity is then described successively, in alluring people to explore foreign regions—to pursue science—to mingle in the mart—to attend parades, public amusements, literary exhibitions, courts, the church, and all places of resort. The degenerate theatrical taste of the age is next touched with the most severe satire. After ridiculing the taste for dancing and buffoonery, which prevails at the expense of the legitimate drama, we read,

"Not theirs the blame who furnish forth the treat,  
But ours, who throng the board and grossly eat:

We laud, indeed, the virtue-kindling Stage,  
And prate of Shakespeare and his deathlike page;

But go, announce his best, on Cooper call,  
Cooper "the noblest Roman of them all;"  
Where are the crowds so wont to choke the door?

'Tis an old thing, they've seen it all before."

Prying curiosity is admirably set forth in the following:

"What gives each tale of scandal to the street,  
The kitchen's wonder and the parlor's treat?

See the pert house maid to the keyhole fly,  
When husband storms, wife frets, or lovers sigh;

See Tom your pockets ransack for each note,  
And reads your secrets while he cleans your coat;

See, yes, to listen see even Madam deign,  
When the smug seamstress pours her ready strain.

This wings the lie that malice breeds in fear,  
No tongue so vile but finds a kindred ear;  
Swift flies each tale of laughter, shame or folly  
Caught by Paul Pry and carried home to Polly;  
On this each foul calumniator leans  
And nods and hints the villany he means;  
Full well he knows what latent wildfire lies  
In the close whisper and the dark surmise;  
A muffled word, a wordless wink has woke  
A warmer throb than if a Dexter spoke;  
And he, o'er Everett's periods who would nod,  
To track a secret half the town has trod."

The narrow minded plodder who makes wealth his idol, may be seen in the annexed.

"The churl, who holds it heresy to think,  
Who loves no music but the dollars clink,  
Who laughs to scorn the wisdom of the schools,  
And deems the first of all the poets first of fools,

Who never found what good from science grew,

Save the grand truth, that one and one are two,  
And marvels Bowditch o'er a book should pore,

Unless to make those two turn into four;  
Who, placed where Catskill's forehead greets the sky,  
Grieves that such quarries all unhewn should lie;

Or, gazing where Niagara's torrents thrill,  
Exclaims, "A monstrous stream—to turn a mill!"

Who loves to feel the blessed winds of heaven,  
But as his freighted barks are portward driven;  
Even he, across whose brain scarce dares to creep  
Aught but thrift's parent pair—to get, to keep;  
Who never learned life's real bliss to know—  
With Curiosity even he can glow."

In the following lines, the reference to the Poet's own usual avocations connected with a bank, will be generously understood. Indeed, it smacks too strong of the shop to escape notice.

"Here let me pause—no farther I rehearse,  
What claims a loftier soul, a nobler verse;  
The mountain's foot I have but loitered round,  
Nor dared to scale its highest, loftiest ground:  
But ventured on the pebbly shore to stray,  
While the broad ocean all before me lay:—  
How bright the boundless prospects there on high;

How rich the pearls that here all hidden lie;  
But not for me—to life's coarse service sold,  
Where thought lies barren and nought breeds but gold—

'Tis yours, ye favored ones, at whose command,

From the cold world I ventured, here to stand;  
Ye who were lapped in wisdom's murmuring bowers,  
Who still to bright improvement yield your hours;

To you the privilege and the power belong,  
To give my theme the grace of living song;  
Yours be the flapping of the eagle's wing,  
To dare the loftiest crag and heavenward spring;

Mine the light task to hop from spray to spray,  
Blessed if I charm one summer hour away."

The Poem closes with the subjoined elegant benediction.

"One summer hour—its golden sands have run,  
And the poor labour of the bard is done—  
Yet ere I fling aside my humble lyre,  
Let one fond wish its trembling strings inspire;  
Fancy the task to Feeling shall resign,  
And the heart prompt the warm, untutored line.

Peace to this ancient spot! here, as of old,  
May learning dwell and all her stores unfold;  
Still may her priests around these altars stand,  
And train to truth the children of the land;  
Bright be their paths, within these shades who rest,

These brother bands—beneath His guidance blessed,  
Who comes to them the Statesman and the Sage—

Praise be his portion in his labours here,  
The praise that cheered a Kirkland's mild career;

The love that finds in every breast a shrine,  
When zeal and gentleness with wisdom join.  
Here may he sit, while race succeeding race,  
Go proudly forth his parent care to grace;  
In head and heart by him prepared to rise,  
To take their stations with the good and wise.  
This crowning recompense to him be given,  
To see them guard on earth and guide to heaven;

Thus in their talents, in their virtues blessed,  
O be his ripest years his happiest and his best."

The extracts which we have made, though copious, are compressed much within our own wishes. But we have no room for more. Indeed, among so much excellence, it is hard to select. There is a sterling sentiment that pervades the whole poem, as the subject treated, pervades mankind: there is scarcely a weak line; not a paragraph could be omitted without injury; the versification is liquid, the accentuation is observed with singular perseverance; and the rhythm is perfect; a more finished poem was probably never issued from the press. It has been said, that the Poet has looked up to Pope as a model. A more chaste model could not be found, unless indeed, it be Campbell. It is well known, how highly Byron appreciated the poetry of Pope, and that in his latter days, he lamented that he had not written more in his style. Without doubt, Mr. Sprague as highly appreciated Pope. In the poem before us, we have a precious addition to the chaste versification and rich sentiment of the author of the "Essay on Man." Every line is pregnant with thought,—every paragraph breathes a profound knowledge of what belongs to man. The only deviation from the perfect observance of the English Heroic, which we observed, is in some half a dozen Alexandrine lines: in this, however, an exemplar is to be found in Dryden. But as we are sticklers for a perfect versification, we lament to see them in this poem: we lament it the more, because Mr. Sprague stands on such an eminence, that his example will be likely to be liberally abused by our younger poets. As these few instances could have been so easily reduced to the proper measure, and as they occur in each instance, at the close of paragraphs, we infer that the author approves of such licence.

But we have extended these remarks beyond our original intent. In conclusion, we congratulate Mr. Sprague on this new success,—we congratulate the distinguished literary society, which has chosen him an honorary member—and we congratulate the community generally, on the acquisition of his poem to their literary fund.

### JOHN HETHERINGTON'S DREAM.

In a certain small town in the south of Scotland there lived, about three years ago, a very respectable tailor, of the name of John Hetherington—that is to say, John wore well with the world; but, like too many of his craft, he was sorely addicted to cabbaging. Not a coat could he make, not a pair of trousers could he cut out, not a waistcoat could he stitch up, but he must have a patch of this, that, and t'other, were it for no other purpose but just to serve as a bit of a memorial. On every warm evening, towards the end of August, 1826, John had gone to bed rather earlier than usual, but not without having laid in a very tasty Welsh rabbit, which said rabbit being composed of about a pound of tough cheese, of course furnished the poor tailor after he

had fairly lumbled over into the land of Nod, with something of a very curious Welsh rabbit vision. It suddenly struck him that this life, with all its cares and anxieties, was over with him; that the finishing stitch had been put to the great work of life, and the thread of his existence cut through. In the other world, to his misfortune, he found things not moving so comfortably as he could have wished, and the Old Gentleman with the short horns and the long tail, rigged out in his best suit of black, was the first friend he forgathered with after passing the border.—"There's a fine morning," said the wily old dog, "how do you find yourself after long travel?" "No that weel," stammered out the half dead son of a goose, "no that weel, and I dinna think, all things considered, it would benefit me much to be found in such company—no offence to your Reverence," as he saw his new friend's choleric rise, "no offence to your Reverence. I trust; but if I may be so bold, I would thank you to tell me the reason of my being here; and, above all, who's to be thankit for the honor of an introduction to your Reverence?" "That you will know shortly, friend—nay, John Hetherington, for you see I know you," and taking a large parcel from below his left arm, he commenced to unroll it, and to the astonishment of poor John, unfolded a long sheet of patchwork, in which were found scraps of every hue—a web of many colors—all neatly stitched together; and in the middle, by way of a set off, a large bit of most excellent blue cloth, which had been cabbaged that very morning from a prime piece which he had got into his hands for the purpose of making a marriage coat for his neighbor, the blacksmith.

"Was all this stuff got fairly and honestly, good man," said the Old Gentleman, with a sneer quite worthy of Beelzebub. "I suppose you will be able to recognize some of these odd bits; what think you now of that piece in the middle which your eyes fixed on—cabbaged no farther back than this morning? Come along, my old boy, come along; you are a true son of your old father, I see, and I will furnish you with as warm winter quarters as you ever enjoyed when you was half stewed with your old maiden aunt, at the top of fifteen pair of stairs in the High Street of Edinburgh, when serving your apprenticeship with Dick Mouleypouches." A cold sweat broke over the poor tailor, and he felt as if he could have sunk snugly into the earth, if it had only had the goodness to open at that moment for his especial accommodation, when he saw the long bony arm stretched out, with its sharp eagle claws, to clutch him; he made a sharp bolt back, and giving vent to his feelings in a loud and long howl, which rang horribly in his ears long after opening his eyes, he found himself sprawling in the middle of his wooden floor with all the bed clothes tumbled above him. It was the first breaking out of a fine morning; the sun was rising and all nature looked fresh and fair; but poor John was at the point of death, with sheer bodily fear and trembling, so that to go to bed again, and to sleep, would have been martyrdom; therefore he huddled on his clothes, and walked out 'to snuff the caller air,' and muse over his wonderful dream. The more he thought of it, the more he saw the necessity of reforming his mode of life; and, before finishing his stroll, he was an altered man, and had made up his mind never more to cabbage an inch of cloth; and, by walking circumspect and just, he trusted that his past offences might be wiped out, and that the wonderful web of many colors should no more be brought up as evidence against him. To make him the more secure in the event of forgetfulness in the hour of temptation, his foreman was let into the great secret, and had orders at all times to rub up his remembrance when there was any thing good going, which he used to do by the laconic phrase of—"Master, mind the sheet!"

A year passed over; and the terror of the dream being yet fresh in his memory, John's transactions were strictly honest. He could cut out with somewhat more considerable ease; and had lost a good deal the knack of cutting out the sly piece at the corner. But, alas! for the stability of all human resolutions, our friend was sorely tempted, and how he stood we shall soon see. He had got to hand a beautiful piece of red cloth, for what purpose I know not, whether for the coat of a field officer or the back of a fox hunter, but a prime piece of cloth that was; he turned it over to this side, and back to that; viewed it in all lights and shades, rubbed it against the grain, and found it faultless; he had never seen such a fine piece of cloth before; scissors had never before cut such immac-

ulate stuff. He fixed his eye wistfully on a tempting corner, looked up, and his foreman John was staring him full in the face: he had read his thoughts. "Master, mind the sheet!" solemnly ejaculated John. "I'm just swithering, John I'm just swithering: now when I mind, there was na a piece of red cloth in all the sheet; and mair by token, there was a bit gap at one of the corners: now, I'm just thinking, since it maun be that all these bit odds and ends are to be evidence against me when I come to the lang count, it would be better to snick a bit off the corner here; and that you see, John, will fill all deficiencies, and mak the sheet, since it maun appear against me, evidence, John, without a flaw!"

Edinburgh paper.

### "CROWDING."

In one of my excursions on the frontiers of Missouri, I came to a log cabin, with some five or six acres under improvement, surrounding the house. The usual salutations were soon ended, and I found the occupant of this retired spot to be a man of the name of Rood, a Justice of the Peace in Gasconade county; a section of country well designated by the old woman's graphic account of her son's residence of "a few miles beyond the Westward." The old man led my horse to the stable and returned to dinner; as he sat a stool up to a large stump which occupied the place of a table, he said with that bluntness, so peculiar to the inhabitants of the Western wilds, "Perhaps, stranger, you'll set up and skin a 'ater?" A good appetite wants no compliments; and in this case, I think I used as few as a Yankee school-master would in eating a luncheon with his scholars. After partaking of his bounty, I asked him how he liked the country, how long he had been there, &c. He answered, "I like the country well; but I am going to leave here." "You'll go to some place more convenient for schooling?" said I. "No," he rejoined, "No—I'm too much crowded—too much hampered up—I've no outlet—the range is all eat out—I'm too crowded much." "How," I responded, "crowded?—who crowds you?" "Why, here's Burns—right down upon me—right down in my very teeth—stuck right here! and then on the other side, I'm hampered up—they're crowding in, they're jamming me out—the neighbors are too thick—I'll not stay here another season!" "Well, Mr. Rood, how near are your neighbors?" I asked. "Why, here's that brotten Burns, stuck down here within fifteen miles; and then on the other side they're not much farther. I'll never live where a neighbor can come to my house, and go home the same day!" Poor man! I thought I, as I left his dwelling to resume my journey, you would not call this crowding, if your family formed one of the layers where six or eight live one above another!

But on reflection, I find there are others "crowded" and "hampered up" as well as Mr. Rood.

Alexander was so "crowded," that after conquering the world he wept for another to conquer.

Napoleon was so "crowded" in France, that Moscow appeared the only breathing place; and when he came in possession, he found not as much elbow room as Mr. Rood had.

In our own country, we are all "crowded." A trip of 500 miles to Pittsburg, 1100 to the mouth of the Ohio, and 1000 to New Orleans, is not "outlet" enough—it is a mere morning vssit. The mouth of Columbia or Gulf of California are the only country place for a family. Buffalo Republican.

Economy.....George H. passing through his chamber one evening, preceded by a single page, a small canvass bag of guinea, which he held in his hand, accidentally dropped, and one of them rolled under a closet door, in which wood was usually kept for the use of his bed chamber. After the King had very deliberately picked up the money, he found himself deficient of a guinea; and, guessing where it went, "Come," said he to the page, "we must find this guinea; here, help me throw out the wood." The page and he accordingly went to work, and in a short time found it. "Well," said the king, "you have wrought hard, there is the guinea for your labor, but I will have nothing lost."

Married, at Hinesdale, Mr. Henry Tyrrol, to Miss Calista Wright, after a short but sure courtship of thirty minutes. Her former gallant called to pay his addresses, during the wedding ceremonies, but went off with "a flea in his ear"—he was "half an hour too late!" Phil. Seab.